

# The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1910.

## IF PANAMA WILL BEHAVE HERSELF.

"See Charleston first" is the new slogan of that splendid old town, President Taft, having seen Charleston first, is coming back to the United States through the unrivaled port of Hampton Roads.

Mr. Taft had a most cordial reception in Panama. He made a speech—in fact, a number of speeches—to the people down there, and very good speeches they were. At a dinner given in his honor by President Arosemena, and attended by 200 official representatives, diplomats and merchants, the President said to the distinguished company that the American people would feel dishonored in annexing Panama, unless some conduct by the Panama people left no other course. This contingency, the President was sure, would never be presented.

We wish that, at some convenient time and place, the President would explain why the American people should not feel dishonored by the methods that were adopted by the powers at Washington to establish the Republic of Panama. This is one of the stains on the American shield, and the people of the country should not forget the part played by our Government in fomenting the insurrection on the isthmus which resulted in the proclamation of the Republic.

There are a number of things of the same general character for which the Republican administrations at Washington have been responsible; not Mr. Taft's Administration, we are glad to say, because we like the man, even though we deplore his politics, but during the Administrations of his Republican predecessors. There was the case of Hawaii, for example, the lawful government of which was overthrown and a treaty of annexation negotiated between a Provisional Government of the islands and the United States. This treaty was submitted to the Senate for ratification during the administration of President Harrison. Upon the accession of Grover Cleveland the proposed treaty was withdrawn from the Senate for examination, and a Special Commissioner was dispatched to Honolulu to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attending the change of Government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. In a special message to the Senate, after this Commissioner had made his investigation, Mr. Cleveland said to the Congress that at the time this treaty was submitted to the Senate "the ownership of Hawaii was tendered to us by a Provisional Government set up to succeed the constitutional ruler of the islands, who had been deposed," and that such Provisional Government had neither "the sanction of popular revolution or suffrage."

Mr. Cleveland proceeded upon the assumption that the national honesty should be regarded in such matters and that "right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject." That, unquestionably, was the honest course for the United States to pursue, but the plea for national honesty did not avail, and Hawaii was hatched on to our American establishment.

Then there was the case, during the last Administration, of San Domingo, and the outrageous abuse of the Executive authority, which negotiated a treaty with that friendly Power for the purpose, as alleged, of administering its finances.

These are several significant instances in the development of the United States into a great World Power as dishonoring to the national integrity as they were gratifying to those who had axes to grind or sinister purposes to serve.

We wish, when Mr. Taft can spare a few minutes, he would review these several abuses of Executive authority for the information of the public and in explanation of the policy he has generally pursued of holding the law above the mob.

## A GOOD PRAYER FOR THE PARTY.

A relative living at Orange, Texas, writes: "I think that Bailey, of the Post, is a very bright but supercilious man. We think so, too—rather more so, perhaps, than bright, but a good deal brighter than the community in which he lives, and just a huckleberry above the permissiveness of any other paragraph in the country. His familiarity with the Holy Scriptures has impressed us, and in view of the description of him by the lady to whom we have indefinitely referred, we quote, with hesitation, but, at the same time, with approval, this outburst:

"Pray without ceasing" was St. Paul's admonition to the Thessalonians. St. Paul was a great Democrat, and in the spirit of his lofty teaching we ask the Lord to remember the failings of the party which stands for the integrity of the kingdom and one that it doesn't make a fool of itself."

## THE YOUNG WOMEN.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Richmond needs \$10,000, and ought to get it without any trouble from the generous people of Richmond. It has done a great work here. It could do ever greater work if it were assured of adequate support, and this assurance can be given this week, not by mere words of sympathy, but by actual contributions of money.

The national organization of Young Women's Christian Associations, organized last year of 755 local associations, of which 600 were connected with schools and colleges throughout the land and 155 were established in cities, towns, mill-villages and industrial centers. The membership of these associations is about 120,000. As we have said, the Association in Richmond was organized more than twenty years ago. It is well equipped for its work, that is to say, its material equipment is substantial, but because of insufficient means it is not in position to extend its work in many directions, and its present appeal to the people of this town is for a small amount of money to enable it to be more effective in its work.

The ladies who have interested themselves in the Young Women's Christian Association represent the best sentiment of this community. The president of the Association is Miss Caroline G. Holladay. The Vice-Presidents are: Mrs. C. P. Welford, Mrs. G. Carlton Jackson, Mrs. Beverley T. Crump, Mrs. A. Belne Blair, Mrs. S. H. Hawes, Mrs. Mann S. Quarles, Mrs. C. H. Urner, Mrs. C. E. Wingo, Mrs. J. Calvin Stewart. The Treasurer of the Association is Mrs. Charles O. Saville, the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Charles M. Ferrell, and the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Richardson. Its Advisory Committee is composed of the following public spirited and active business men of the community, John L. Williams, T. A. Cary, O. Summers Morton, D. O. Davis, W. S. Rhoads, A. Belne Blair, Thomas P. Bryan.

The fact that such men and women are engaged in this work certifies its deserving character to the people of the community. The active managers of the Young Women's Christian Association have found the field white for the harvest, but have been unable, because of their very limited resources, to do the things which are pressing upon them every day, and which should be done for the welfare of the community and the happiness of the race.

before the Civil War. Ed was charged with shooting and killing Louis Spier during a fight in Minetta Lane a few days ago. He was held by the coroner for an inquest.

"Uncle Peter" was in distress, a stranger in a strange land, and he turned for help in his trouble not to any of the four million people all about him, few of whom know "the language of the tribe," but to the son of his old master, and he did not appeal to him in vain. Across the chasm of years the cry of this old North Carolina ditty touched the heart of the "folks," "in a minute," "Uncle Peter" could exclaim with the other old negro who, footsore and hungry, asked for a crust of bread in Boston, and was turned away from door to door until at last a place of refuge opened unto him, and with the exclamation, "Thank God, I've found one of my own people," he feasted on the fat things of the kitchen.

If "they" would only let us alone, "Uncle Peter," what a happy time we should have together.

A FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

After a session of five days and the examination of eighty witnesses, the special grand jury of Nelson county, which has been called to investigate the liberation of John Moore from the jail at Lovington, declared on Wednesday night that it was unable to return any indictments.

Moore, the escaped prisoner, who murdered Frank Howl and was sentenced to death, is still at large. Search for him has been in vain.

No other result than that arrived at by the grand jury need have been expected. The formal machinery of the law has been set in motion, and has ground out its length of red tape, and now it is all over. Neither Moore nor the lawless men who freed him will ever be brought before the bar of justice.

## A BRAVE MAN IN BOSTON.

The worm has turned at last, at last. Louis Rosenberg lives at No. 510 West Street, Boston. He hired a girl by the name of Rosy Birnbaum as a domestic servant in the middle of the month she quit. Claiming that she had been discharged, she demands that he be paid a full month's wages, amounting to \$20. Mr. Rosenberg and his wife deny that she was discharged, and insist that as they were forced to pay the sum of \$35 "to get some one in her (Miss Birnbaum's) place for the rest of the month after her departure," the boot is on the other leg, or limb, as you prefer, and that instead of Rosenberg being indebted to Birnbaum, Birnbaum is indebted to Rosenberg, on the ground that the contract between Rosenberg and Birnbaum was as binding on Birnbaum as on Rosenberg. The case has come to the Municipal Civil Court on its merits, and Judge Murray has taken it under advisement. It is hoped that the court is not so fossilized that it cannot see the equity of the Rosenberg contention. However the court shall decide, Rosenberg has written his name among the few immortal names that have had the courage to stand up for their rights under the law.

## KNOCKING OUT THE FEE SYSTE.

At the last session of the North Carolina Legislature a bill was passed placing the county officers of some of the counties in that State on a salary instead of a fee basis. The Durham Sun says that the salary of the sheriff of that county is fixed at \$2,700; the jailer at \$750; the salaries of the deputies in East and West Durham at \$50 the month; the salary of the clerk of the Superior Court at \$2,400 the year; the salary of his clerk or assistant at \$800 the year; the salary of the register of deeds at \$2,100; the salary of his deputy at \$600; the salary of the treasurer at \$1,500 the year, and the salary of the auditor at \$100 the month.

This appears to be very liberal pay for the work these officers will have to do. It is less in some cases than they have been getting out of their positions under the old fee system, but it is certainly as much as they are worth, and, besides, in paying them fixed sums for their services, the people who pay will know exactly what they are paying for and where the money goes. The fee system is doomed in all the States. It is a vicious system. There is no objection to paying the public officers good wages—indeed, if they be efficient and industrious, they are entitled to liberal compensation; but the people who pay the taxes ought to know where the money goes.

## WOOL WORSE THAN SUGAR.

It is now claimed that the wool frauds committed upon the United States Customs in New York have embraced a wider field and involve more money than the underweighing of sugar. Attachments have been served on Joseph Brooke & Company to recover \$200,000 for alleged undervaluation of imports during the last five years; and there are others. What a really thorough-going, honest Democratic Administration would be able to find out if it could only get at the thieves who have flourished under Republican protection! That would be a glorious day for the country.

## THE RECEDING WAVE.

The recent elections show that in several States prohibition has received "an emphatic setback." Florida rejected a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquors. A similar amendment was overwhelmingly voted down by the people of Missouri. In Oregon the same thing happened. Utah refused to enact a State-wide prohibition law. The one exception was Oklahoma, where local option was defeated and a prohibition law permitted to remain on the statute books.

The Boston Globe says, by way of comment on this:

"The sentiment concerning prohibition in these States is proof of a more thorough understanding of the actual workings of various liquor laws. As a rule, State-wide prohibition does not give satisfaction."

The Globe speaks with reference to the regulation of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts, where high license and local option obtain. "The laws in this State have worked effectively for more than the quarter of a century. It is the experience of the Old Bay State that it is easier to enforce the laws under the present system than under prohibitory statutes. It is also said there that there is 'less drunkenness where licensed places exist.'"

Massachusetts is known among all the States as a Commonwealth in which deep regard is shown for the enactment of wise and practical laws. In legislation, there are few Legislatures as careful as the General Court of Massachusetts.

A PURITAN PRODIGY.

Roger Sherman Hoar is a prodigy. Although admitted to the practice of the law, he is a law student at Harvard. He has written a book on the advantage of the Bible as a text-book for lawyers. He is organizing a news agency. He is interested in a water-proof blanket, which he is putting on the market. He is secretary of the Free State League, treasurer of the Concord Town Committee, head master of the Boy Scouts, trumpet for the Harvard Cavalry Troop, entertains himself and amuses his friends with the cartoons he draws, and he has just been elected to the Massachusetts State Senate. Some of the boys who were at Harvard with him do not like him very much, but he does not care for that. What he will do in the Senate nobody knows, but the chances are that he will make his mark there, as he has made his mark in so many other places.

There ought to be a good demand for his water-proof blankets in the Republican party, with which he has trained, so many of that infamous organization having been turned out to the weather.

## THE POWER OF THE UNION.

Texas is full of exorciseses and abnormalities, to say nothing of curiosities and monstrosities in human form. Yet one of the latest revelations about that desert State of the South is that San Antonio is a city built upon in Texas. The cities do not have seals in Texas, as formalities of any sort are capital offenses there; but if San Antonio ever reaches the stage of municipal civilization which obtains in other Southern States, there should be engraved upon its corporate seal the single word, "Onionopolis."

The city owes its distinction to the Bermuda onion, grown in the Rio Grande bottom lands. The citizens of San Antonio proudly admit this. Seven years ago a man named Nye, who came far, bought some land in Texas. He was sorry afterward and thought he had been cheated. With originality, not hitherto shown in Texas since its creation, he wrote to the Department of Agriculture and asked what he could raise on the land. A near-sighted scientist of the Department wrote back that, as the soil near San Antonio is dry and sandy, the Bermuda onion should be cultivated. Mr. Nye set to work and made a fortune out of the pungent root. This year the Bermuda onion crop in the San Antonio district sold on the market for more than two million dollars. Onions brought in a profit of from \$500 to \$800 the acre.

Somebody was then inspired to try cabbage. It was a go, and now the cabbage crop of the Texas town is worth just a cool million. Other garden truck was tried out, succeeded, and now is worth annually three million dollars.

The Texas bards have meditated upon the onion until they wept, but their onion odes have failed prematurely, for there is no suitable word to rhyme with onion. All the golden onion of Texas, city-builder, fragrant food, a thing of beauty and a smell forever!

## THE HAPPY LAND.

Not long ago a rather recent resident of Matthews county was dilating with evident delight on the limitless benefits which he secured by living in such a place. There was fine fresh air, the place was healthy, there were scores of pleasant people as neighbors, there were fish in the front yard and oysters galore fastened to the rocks in the back yard; there was a fine old mill, there were vegetables in abundance and grain in plenty. Added to these things were many other joys and charms that nature has bestowed, all against a background of contentment, of sparkling waters and smiling skies and The Times-Dispatch every day. It was a pretty picture he drew, but doubtless there are enthusiasts who strike the same key in singing the praises of each of the other counties in Virginia.

In similar vein, the Fredericksburg Free Lance tells about the joy of living in Virginia in general, and in Fredericksburg in particular, it says:

"When we read about the fire-swept land in the Northwest, with appalling destruction of life and property; when we hear of the terrible blizzards and tornadoes in other sections, we feel like singing the Doxology. Praise God that we live in this blessed land—in Old Virginia—where all such climatic disturbances occur. Can there be any more ideal weather than we are enjoying here? We cannot live in marble palaces; but we have health—health brought about largely by the fresh, invigorating air—and what is life if burdened by disease? How can real, stable happiness come when we may expect at any moment a fearful blizzard, a dreadful cyclone or devastating fire? We do not believe that anywhere in all the world there is generally to be found in Virginia, and especially in this part of the grand Old Commonwealth. Life is really worth living here. The cool, bracing morning that greet one as he awakes from a peaceful sleep makes one feel happy and thank his Creator that he is not cast in such a pleasant place as in Fredericksburg, in Old Virginia."

## That is very fine sentiment, and the best part about it is that it is sincere. Virginia is only another way of spelling Contentment.

## CEREALS IN THE SOUTH.

Thirteen Southern States have grown 120,000,000 bushels more corn in 1910 than in 1909. Oklahoma has increased its corn yield 23,000,000 bushels. Florida and West Virginia decreased their corn output by 4,000,000 bushels. The net result for the whole South is an increase of nearly 14,000,000 bushels. This is all very well, but the work begun by the boys' corn clubs will show even more marvelous results. The average yield of the country is twenty-seven bushels of corn to the acre. In the South it was not much above fifteen bushels the acre a year or so ago.

Compare these figures with the 145 bushels taken by a farmer named Batts, in North Carolina, from a single acre in 1909. There is plenty of land just like his. What he has done, others can do. Young boys have demonstrated that a yield of 100 bushels an acre is well within the range of possibilities.

The wheat harvests of the South are increasing in significance and importance. Twelve Southern States in 1910 threshed 36,200,000 bushels of wheat. In 1909 they harvested only 65,500,000 bushels. In 1910 the wheat crop of the nation was 691,800,000 bushels. In 1909 it was 737,200,000 bushels. That is to say, the country harvested 45,400,000 bushels less in 1909, while the South reaped 25,400,000 bushels more wheat. The yield in the South was 42.3 per cent. greater, and in the remainder of the nation 71,100,000 bushels—10 per cent. less.

The South is coming into its own in more ways than one.

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## WRIGHT FLIGHT.

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How many United States Supreme Court justices has President Taft appointed? What are their names? How many more is he soon to appoint?

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BY LA MARQUESE DE FONTENAY.

MONTENEGRO'S ruler, who has been careful to avoid the mistake of changing his mode of life, is now in connection with his recent transformation from a prince into a King, and who continues his old-fashioned patriarchal ways in dealing with his turbulent subjects, has been during the past month on the brink of war with Turkey, although little, if anything, about the matter has reached the ears of the public.

It seems that although we have been informed from Constantinople that all the trouble in Albania is at an end, heavy fighting is still going on throughout this big province, which is to all intents and purposes a terra incognita to the remainder of Europe, and that the insurrection is very far from having been either suppressed or ended. The Turkish troops, indeed, are putting everything to the fire and sword in Albania, and a few weeks ago some 4,000 Albanians of all three religious denominations, namely, the Orthodox Greek Rite, Roman Catholic and Moslem, sought refuge in Montenegro, and appealed to King Nicholas, and to his Ministers, for protection and intervention in their behalf, urging that they had sought in vain at Constantinople for redress of their wrongs.

The Montenegrins are now holding for a fight, and King Nicholas was urged to at once declare war upon the Sublime Porte, and to march at the head of his army against the Turks, as he did in 1878 and 1879. But the King pointed out that military action by Montenegro in the south against the Turkish empire would be as foolish if it were safe from an attack on the north, that is to say, from the Austrians, and that if he succeeded in Albania, he would be a vassal of the Turkish empire, and would reap the reward of his victories, owing to her close relations with the Franciscan religious order there. Just as it was Austria, in the campaign in Herzegovina in 1878.

These arguments prevailed with his people for the time being, and his decision was sent by his direction to the Turkish commander in northern Albania, begging him to allow the refugees to return in safety and to go unpunished. The Turkish general, however, returned a curt refusal, and a subscription was thereupon opened, headed by King Nicholas, for the relief of these poor Albanian refugees, each of whom is now in receipt of a sum equivalent to forty cents a day—a serious charge upon a country so poor as Montenegro. In fact, it is impossible that the present situation can continue, and unless the great powers interfere it is probable that military action will be forced upon Turkey will precipitate the war in the Southeast of Europe, which all save the Young Turks party at Constantinople are endeavoring to avert, and which, if once started, may spread all over Europe.

Princess Wiasemsky, who is now suffering in the bankruptcy court in London, after having been engaged during the last two years in constant litigation with jewelers and other tradespeople from whom she obtained large quantities of goods on credit, is now shown to have been without any means of her own during that time, and her friends are producing medical evidence to the effect that she is suffering from delirium, and therefore not responsible for her actions, in order to avert proceedings for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

It seems that the princess, whose maiden name was Marie Boltoff, was placed several years ago under Curatel at St. Petersburg. It is on record that her extravagance, Curatel consisting in the deprivation of the person thus dealt with of the possession, control and management of any property which she may possess, and its assignment by the court to an official trustee, who alone has the right to contract any engagement involving the property, and that she was, in consequence of her extravagance, Curatel being a legal condition of a minor or of a lunatic.

It was shown in the bankruptcy court that the princess, finding life intolerable under these conditions in England, had taken up her residence in Paris, and that although she had received no remittance, either from her husband, from whom she is separated, or from her trustee, for the last four years, owing to the fact that there was nothing coming to her, she had lived on credit in England in the most extravagant way, a single piece of jewelry costing her more than \$10,000, and a London jeweler had failed to recover, owing to the fact that she had pledged her jewelry and other valuables, and that she had, within three months of her acquisition, her establishment, too, at Dulwich, in the south of London, consisting of a dozen large motor cars, a secretary, housekeeper, two chauffeurs, a butler and second butler and about twenty other servants.

The princess's husband is the well-known explorer and Asiatic traveler, Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, who has traveled Asia in every direction, and who boasts of having learned in Tibet, among other secrets of the Buddhist monks, the art of being able to dispense with sleep for several days together. His traveling in Tibet was done with yaks, and in Siam on elephants, while most of his other expeditions have been on horseback. The dream of his life is to ride on horseback from the Old World to the New, by crossing over the Bering Straits, which freeze during the winter, and then proceeding still on horseback, from Alaska to Terra Fuego, thus accomplishing the longest journey on horseback in the world's history.

The Hon. Alfred Yorke, who arrived last week in New York, after an extended visit to the United States, is married, has a little boy and is the next brother and heir to the honors of the Earl of Hardwicke. The latter spent his youth in America before succeeding to the earldom, and during three of these years worked as an ordinary miner for union wages in a gold mine in Montana, where he was known as "Charlie," and as "Number 12," to the management. He was at one time reported engaged to a girl named Thomas, daughter and heiress of a millionaire dynamite manufacturer at Bay City, Michigan. The marriage, however, never took place, and in the past two years he has been one of the pioneers of aerial navigation, and the news of his father's death last year, which was followed by the family honors and to a seat in the House of Lords overtook him while he was at Pau, with the Wright brothers, taking part in their flying machine experiments.

Like his elder brother, the Hon. Alfred Yorke now in America is descended from Simon Yorke, of Dover, who was knighted by James I. as a merchant, and a person of good landed estates, and who died in 1672. His grandson, Philip Yorke, became Lord Chief Justice of England, and was raised to the peerage at the early age of thirty-four, being promoted three years afterwards to the third earldom, the Woolsack, as Lord High Chancellor of England, and to an earldom. The sixth earl died in 1820. The eighth earl, Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for India in the Balfour administration, and as a member of the stockbroking firm of Basil Montagu & Co. He was also chief of the London Saturday Review, and the Hon. Alfred Yorke, the present earl, is rich, and there is little or no landed property in the family. The financial misfortunes which overtook the fourth and fifth earls having resulted in the alienation of all the family estates, and in the dispersal of the family treasures. The ancestral home of the Yorkes, Wimpole Hall, in Cambridgeshire, with its double avenue of elms three miles long, each tree several centuries old, is now the possession of Lord Clifden, who, according to the Yorke family, secured the place of about one-quarter of its real value, by buying up the mortgages with which it was encumbered, and then foreclosing.

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Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

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Princess Wiasemsky, who is now suffering in the bankruptcy court in London, after having been engaged during the last two years in constant litigation with jewelers and other tradespeople from whom she obtained large quantities of goods on credit, is now shown to have been without any means of her own during that time, and her friends are producing medical evidence to the effect that she is suffering from delirium, and therefore not responsible for her actions, in order to avert proceedings for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

It seems that the princess, whose maiden name was Marie Boltoff, was placed several years ago under Curatel at St. Petersburg. It is on record that her extravagance, Curatel consisting in the deprivation of the person thus dealt with of the possession, control and management of any property which she may possess, and its assignment by the court to an official trustee, who alone has the right to contract any engagement involving the property, and that she was, in consequence of her extravagance, Curatel being a legal condition of a minor or of a lunatic.

It was shown in the bankruptcy court that the princess, finding life intolerable under these conditions in England, had taken up her residence in Paris, and that although she had received no remittance, either from her husband, from whom she is separated, or from her trustee, for the last four years, owing to the fact that there was nothing coming to her, she had lived on credit in England in the most extravagant way, a single piece of jewelry costing her more than \$10,000, and a London jeweler had failed to recover, owing to the fact that she had pledged her jewelry and other valuables, and that she had, within three months of her acquisition, her establishment, too, at Dulwich, in the south of London, consisting of a dozen large motor cars, a secretary, housekeeper, two chauffeurs, a butler and second butler and about twenty other servants.

The princess's husband is the well-known explorer and Asiatic traveler, Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, who has traveled Asia in every direction, and who boasts of having learned in Tibet, among other secrets of the Buddhist monks, the art of being able to dispense with sleep for several days together. His traveling in Tibet was done with yaks, and in Siam on elephants, while most of his other expeditions have been on horseback. The dream of his life is to ride on horseback from the Old World to the New, by crossing over the Bering Straits, which freeze during the winter, and then proceeding still on horseback, from Alaska to Terra Fuego, thus accomplishing the longest journey on horseback in the world's history.

The Hon. Alfred Yorke, who arrived last week in New York, after an extended visit to the United States, is married, has a little boy and is the next brother and heir to the honors of the Earl of Hardwicke. The latter spent his youth in America before succeeding to the earldom, and during three of these years worked as an ordinary miner for union wages in a gold mine in Montana, where he was known as "Charlie," and as "Number 12," to the management. He was at one time reported engaged to a girl named Thomas, daughter and heiress of a millionaire dynamite manufacturer at Bay City, Michigan. The marriage, however, never took place, and in the past two years he has been